

troops in the National Guard and Reserves who are placing themselves in harm's way to defend our Nation against the threats of terrorism and rogue states.

As of Wednesday, April 2, 2003, there are 218,931 reservists and guardsmen nationwide activated in the war on terrorism and in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Currently, there are 2,356 Arkansans

activated in the Guard and Reserves, according to the U.S. Department of Defense. I would like to ask that the attached list be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The sacrifices that these men and women are making protect our freedoms, defend our liberties, and ensure regional and global stability. We are very proud of each and every one of

them, and we owe all them a tremendous debt of gratitude for their service and for their dedication to their country. We look forward to welcoming them home safely.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Army National Guard (1,258 Arkansans):		
N. Little Rock	State Area Command	4 Guardsmen
Ft. Smith	2nd Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery, HQ	42
Lincoln	2nd Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery, Service Battery	20
Van Buren	2nd Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery, Battery A	72
Siloam Springs	2nd Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery, Battery B	73
Ozark	2nd Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery, Battery C	73
West Memphis	216th Military Police Company	124
N. Little Rock	149th Medical Company	2
Little Rock	343rd Mobile Public Affairs Detachment	7
Ft. Smith	935th Support Battalion	101
N. Little Rock	935th Support Battalion	32
Charleston	296th Medical Company	117
Marked Tree	1123rd Transportation Company	167
N. Little Rock	25th Support Detachment	44
N. Little Rock	114th Aviation Air Traffic Control Battalion	164
N. Little Rock	223rd Regiment (Regional Training Institute)	2
Jonesboro	875th Engineer Battalion	99
Mtn. Home	224th Maintenance Company	215
Army Reserve (794 Arkansans):		
Fayetteville	362nd Psychological Operations Company	67 Reservists
Little Rock	431st Civil Affairs Battalion	140
Little Rock	460th Chemical Brigade	1
Charleston	38th Ordnance Group	56
Little Rock	468th Chemical Battalion	45
N. Little Rock	489th Engineer Battalion	452
Little Rock	90th Regional Support Command	23
Little Rock	112th Chaplain Detachment	2
Little Rock	U.S. Army Engineering Facility Group	8
Air National Guard (172 Arkansans):		
Little Rock	189th Airlift Wing	120 Guardsmen
Fort Smith	188th Airlift Wing	52
Navy Reserves (9 Arkansans):		
Little Rock	Naval Support Activity Bahrain, Detachment C	6 reservists
N. Little Rock	4 MD 3/23 I	3
Marine Reserves (123 Arkansans):		
N. Little Rock	3rd Battalion, 23rd Marines, I Company	120 Reservists
N. Little Rock	Peacetime War Support Team	3

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred September 14, 2001 in San Francisco, CA. An Australian software engineer was stabbed in the chest by someone who thought his friend, a man of Indian and Hispanic heritage, was an Arab. The victims say the stabbing took place when they were passed by a group while crossing the street. A scuffle ensued when the engineer was punched or bumped by one of the men. The assailant used racial slurs to describe the victims and said, "We don't like Arabs" before stabbing the engineer.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing

current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. THOMAS FRIST

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Dr. Thomas F. Frist, Jr., a cofounder of HCA and its former chairman and CEO, on his induction into the Healthcare Hall of Fame. The Healthcare Hall of Fame honors individuals who bring a legacy of enthusiasm, vision, and perseverance to the healthcare industry. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient of this honor.

Dr. Frist began his hospital administrative career shortly after his service as a military flight surgeon. In 1968, he founded HCA in Nashville, with his father, the late Dr. Thomas F. Frist, Sr., and the late Jack C. Massey. In 1977, Dr. Frist became president of HCA and subsequently became chairman, president and chief executive officer in 1987. When HCA merged with Columbia in February 1994, Dr. Frist served as chairman of the board and later as Vice Chairman, following the company's April 1995 merger with HealthTrust Inc. Dr. Frist returned as chairman and CEO of the company in 1997. He was

chairman and CEO until January 2001 and chairman until January 2002.

Not only is Dr. Frist a great physician and hospital administrator, he is also a great benefactor to his hometown of Nashville. He served as vice president of the Vanderbilt University Board of Trust from 1995-1997. He was chairman of the board of Governors of the United Way of America in 1995, and founded the United Way's Alexis de Tocqueville Society. He was the 1999-2000 chair of the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce. Currently, Dr. Frist is chairman of the board of The Frist Foundation and chairman of the board of the Frist Center for the Visual Arts. Dr. Frist also serves on the board of Montgomery Bell Academy in Nashville and is chairman of the Nashville Healthcare Council's 2002-2003 board of directors.

Dr. Frist is also the brother of our own majority leader, Dr. BILL FRIST, a leader on healthcare issues in the Senate. Dr. Frist's father, the late Dr. Thomas Frist, Sr., was also a member of the Healthcare Hall of Fame. Dr. Frist's induction makes them the first Hall of Fame father-son pair. All of us in Tennessee appreciate Dr. Frist's dedication and great work in the healthcare industry, and I would like

to congratulate him today on this great honor.

RECOGNITION OF THE UMD LADY BULLDOGS FOR WINNING THE 2003 NCAA DIVISION I NATIONAL WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my distinguished colleague from Minnesota in recognizing the University of Minnesota Duluth Women's Ice Hockey Team for winning their third straight national championship.

A Stanley Cup-winning professional hockey player said that "when you start a tournament, you stick with it." History has shown that the Lady Bulldogs maintain this same principle. In 2001 at the inaugural Frozen Four, they took on St. Lawrence University and won 4-2. The following year, they made it through the semifinals again, allowing them the opportunity to face Brown University, who they defeated 3-2 for their second title.

They entered this year's national tournament playing Dartmouth College in the semifinals, a game which was tied in the second period before UMD came back to win it 5-2.

Two days later, in the championship, they met No. 2 seeded Harvard University in what has been referred to by some as the best women's college hockey game ever.

Knowing what makes a good hockey game, I would have to agree. There was a near-capacity crowd; a first period ending score of 2-0, with Duluth in the lead; a solid return by Harvard in the second; and a scoreless first overtime, which resulted in a second where sophomore Nora Tallus scored the winning goal at 4 minutes and 19 seconds.

This goal concluded the 84-minute game, giving the Lady Bulldogs their third and probably most memorable title, as it was won at home in front of a near-capacity crowd at the Duluth Entertainment Convention Center.

I am pleased to stand here today, commending the UMD Women's Ice Hockey Team for winning the 2003 NCAA Division I National Collegiate Women's Ice Hockey Championship and recognizing the achievements of all the team's players, coaches, and staff.

THE POSTAL PENSION LIABILITY ACT, S. 380

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has taken action to pass S. 380, the Postal Pension Liability Act.

I would like to thank my colleagues on the Governmental Affairs Committee for their effort in getting this bill passed, particularly Senator COLLINS and Senator LIEBERMAN, chairman and ranking member, respectively, as well as Senator STEVENS and Senator CARPER, who have provided tremendous leadership in getting this bill through the Senate.

As my colleagues may know, the U.S. Postal Service, USPS, is required to pay into the Civil Service Retirement System, CSRS, an amount that equals the full cost of its obligation to CSRS. While the Postal Service has done so, the money it has placed into this account has earned interest at a higher rate than previously thought. Thus, the Office of Personnel Management estimated in November that the pension obligations for the USPS totaled \$5 billion and not a previously estimated \$32 billion.

This bill would correct the formula that overpays the Postal Service's obligation to the civil service retirement fund. In addition, this bill would stabilize postage rates through 2006 and help the Postal Service to pay down some of its debt. Stable postage rates will help keep shipping costs down as well as the indirect cost of all consumer goods.

Without this bill, the U.S. Postal Service would continue to overfund its contribution to the Civil Service Retirement System fund. If it had not been evaluated and corrected, the overpayment could have reached tens of billions of dollars in the decades ahead.

Mr. President, as a cosponsor of S. 380, I am pleased with the bipartisan manner in which the Senate has acted to pass this much-needed bill. This spirit of cooperation is truly in the best interest of the American people.

RETIRED OFFICERS' COMMENTARY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, there has been much discussion here in the Senate and in the press about retired military officers who have been appearing in the media throughout the coverage of the diplomatic efforts and the actual military operations to end the global threat posed by Saddam Hussein and his weapons of mass destruction.

My own opinion is that most of these retired officers have, in a very fair, constructive, helpful way, interpreted the complexity of modern military operations, the highly technical range of military equipment, and have conveyed their positive observations of the courage and professionalism of our men and women in uniform—from the generals to the privates.

In most presentations, these retired officers have shown professional responsibility and prudent restraint in giving their views and interpretations. But a few have added personal criticisms over the planning and execution of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Professionals in the military have devoted their careers to protecting our Constitutional freedoms. Among the most cherished of these is freedom of speech. But that freedom has its legal, as well as ethical, restraints, and requires the exercise of good judgment, common sense, and taking into account the likely impact of their criticisms on servicemen and their families.

By and large, the retired officers have, through their careers of

dedicated service, earned the admiration of the general public. Consequently, a special trust is accorded them by the families, the parents, the grandparents of those serving in uniform. Quite often, the families take to heart what they say, even more so than the views of others.

If retired officers have professional views and judgments at variance with the active duty chain of command, they are, like all Americans, free to speak their mind. But how to do it—publicly or privately?

They have ample opportunity to convey their views to their former colleagues—today's military commanders—through private channels, and I know many do so through a variety of forums and through personal communications. Before making critical public statements during the course of military operations, I hope they carefully consider the consequences of such statements and recall how they, and their families, felt about unexpected public criticism when they were in the "trenches of conflict."

The tradition followed by Presidents, especially in times of conflict, is a worthy precedent. A sitting President customarily receives the views of past Commanders in Chief by way of private communication rather than through the media.

Mr. President, I expressed these points to members of the media after a Capitol Hill meeting Tuesday evening with Secretary Rumsfeld and General Meyers, and I ask unanimous consent that the excerpted text of my remarks at that news conference, and those of the general, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPT FROM TRANSCRIPT, NEWS CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DONALD RUMSFELD; GENERAL RICHARD MYERS, CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF; SENATOR JOHN WARNER (R-VA); REPRESENTATIVE DUNCAN HUNTER (R-CA)

Sen. WARNER.—We covered that very carefully. The general gave us a complete briefing. And I think, Duncan, I believe you will join with me, the consensus in our group just now is that a good plan has been in place, it is being executed. It is timely. Considerable progress has been made to date. And we see no reason at this time for anyone to be in criticism of this program.

And I want to talk a little bit about this retired military. I've been associated with the military a half-century or more. I think some of them have in a very constructive way interpreted the complexity of military operations today and the equipment, and I think they have done a good job in portraying the courage shown by the men and women who are executing this plan.

And if some have criticisms, we don't mean to stifle freedom of speech, but I think they should follow the tradition of President, the Commander in Chiefs. You do not see former Presidents criticizing a sitting President during a war. And in the same way, if they've got constructive criticism at variance with the plan, I think they should confidentially contact their own peers in the Pentagon and share it that way rather than open.